Excercise 2 , Page 1

Software Paradigms SS 2015 2

Nachname	Vorname	Matrikelnummer
LORENZ	Peter	
ZIKO	Haris	

Exercise 1

```
1 begin
2 z := 1
3 foreach i in [1,2,3] do
4 z := mul(z, i)
5 end
```

Def.: formale Semantik für das Statement $(v \in IVS, t_1 \in T_L, a \in A)$

- 1. Assignements: $I_A(\omega, \mathbf{v} := \mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{w}' \ _v \ \omega \ \text{und} \ w'(\mathbf{v}) = I_T(\omega, t)$.
- 2. Schleifen: $I_A(\omega, \underline{\text{foreach } t_i \underline{\text{do}}} a) = I_A(I_A(\omega, a), \underline{\text{foreach v do a}})$ wenn $I_T(\omega, t)$ mit $t \neq \varepsilon$.
- 3. mul: definiert im Skriptum v. D. Gruss (S.29)

$$\begin{array}{l} I_A(\omega, \text{ begin z} := 1; \text{ foreach v in } [1,2,3] \text{ do z} := \text{mul}(\textbf{z},\textbf{v}) \\ = I_A(I_A(\omega, \underline{\textbf{z}} := \underline{\textbf{1}}), \underline{\text{ foreach v in } [1,2,3] \text{ do }} \text{ z} := \text{mul}(\textbf{z},\textbf{v})) \end{array}$$

NE:
$$\omega^1 \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega$$
 und berechnen ω^1 (\underline{z}) = I_T =($\omega,\underline{1}$) = 1

$$= I_A (\omega^1, \overline{\text{foreach v do mul}(z, v)})$$

$$= \text{mul}(\omega^1(\text{underlinez}), \omega^1(\text{underlinev})) = \text{mul}(1, 1) = 1$$

$$NR: I_T (\omega^1, \underline{1}) \text{ und } \underline{1} \neq \varepsilon$$

$$= I_A(I_A(\omega^1, z := \text{mul}(z, v)), \text{ foreach v do mul}(z, v))$$

NE:
$$\omega^2 \sim_{\underline{z}} \omega$$
 und berechnen $\omega^1(\underline{z}) = I_T = (\omega, \underline{2}) = 2$
= mul(ω^2 (underlinez), ω^2 (underlinev)) = mul(1,2) = 2
= $I_A(I_A(\omega^2, z := \text{mul}(z, v))$, foreach v do mul(z,v))

NE:
$$\omega^3 \sim_{\underline{z}} \omega$$
 und berechnen ω^3 (\underline{z}) = I_T =(ω , $\underline{3}$) = 3 = mul(ω ³(underlinez), ω ³(underlinev)) = mul(2,3) = 6 = $I_A(I_A(\omega^3, z := \text{mul}(z,v))$, foreach v do mul(z,v))

NE:
$$\omega^4 \sim_{\underline{z}} \omega$$
 und berechnen ω^3 (\underline{z}) = I_T =($\omega, \underline{\varepsilon}$) = ε

Finished!

Exercise 2

```
Encoding for elements in A: prove, that this is true: \pi((n,d)) = build(n,build(d, [])) = [n,d]
```

Excercise 2 , Page 2

Exercise 3

```
Encode for f_1:

\pi[\text{insert}](s, i) = \text{if eq?}(s, []) \text{ then build}(i, []) \text{ else}

if eq?(first(s), i) then s else build(first(s), insert(rest(s), i))
```

Dies ist eine rekursive Lösung, die als erstes Abfragt ob eine leere Menge gegeben ist, andererseits wird rekursiv überprüft, ob die Zahl i in der Menge mitenthalten ist. Wenn die Zahl nicht in der Liste ist, dann wir sie am Ende der List dazugehängt. Ansonsten wird die normale Liste zurückretuniert.

```
\pi[insert](s, i) = if eq?(s, []) then [] else if eq?(first(s), i) then rest(s) else build(first(s), insert(rest(s), i))
```

Dies ist eine rekursive Lösung, die als erstes Abfragt ob eine leere Menge gegeben ist, andererseits wird rekursiv überprüft, ob die Zahl i in der Menge mitenthalten ist. Wenn die Zahl in der Liste enthalten ist, dann wird sie von der Liste entfernt. Ansonsten wird die normale Liste zurückretuniert.

```
\pi[\text{isEmpty?}](s) = \text{if eq?}(s, []) \text{ then T else F}
```

Hier wird überprüft, ob die Liste leer ist oder nicht. Wenn sie leer ist, dann wird True zurückgegeben, ansonsten False.

```
\pi[isElement?](s, i) = if eq?(s, []) then F else if eq?(first(s), i) then T else isElement?(rest(s), i) \pi((emptyS)) = if eq?(emptyS, []) then [] else emptyS
```

Exercise 4

```
1st: (\forall x)(\exists y) \text{ eq?}(\text{mult}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), \mathbf{x})
I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega, (\forall x)(\exists y) \text{ eq?}(\text{mult}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), \mathbf{x}))
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega', (\exists y) \text{ eq?}(\text{mult}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), \mathbf{x}))
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \exists \omega'', \omega' \sim_{\underline{y}} \omega'' : I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega'', (\underline{\text{eq?}}(\text{mult}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), \mathbf{x})))
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \exists \omega'', \omega' \sim_{\underline{y}} \omega'' : \underline{\text{eq?}}(I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega'', (\underline{\text{mult}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}), \mathbf{x})))
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \exists \omega'', \omega' \sim_{\underline{y}} \omega'' : \underline{\text{eq?}}(I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega'', (\underline{\text{mult}}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}))), I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega'', \underline{\mathbf{x}}))
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \exists \omega'', \omega' \sim_{\underline{y}} \omega'' : \underline{\text{eq?}}(\underline{\text{mult}}(I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega'', \underline{\mathbf{x}}), I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega'', \underline{\mathbf{y}})), I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega'', \underline{\mathbf{x}}))
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \exists \omega'', \omega' \sim_{\underline{y}} \omega'' : \underline{\text{eq?}}(\underline{\text{mult}}(\omega''(\underline{\mathbf{x}}), \omega''(\underline{\mathbf{y}})), \omega''(\underline{\mathbf{x}}))
When we say, that \omega''(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) = \mathbf{x} and \omega''(\underline{\mathbf{y}}) = \mathbf{y}, then we can say that x \cdot y = x only when y is 1. We can say for (\forall x)(\exists y)x \cdot y = x only true, if and only if y = 1. Therefore we can say that:
\iff T
is valid
```

2nd: $(\forall x)$ eq?(build(x,nil),nil) \vee eq?(1,x)

```
\iff I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega, \underline{(\forall x)} \operatorname{eq?(build(x,nil),nil)} \vee \operatorname{eq?(1,x)})
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega', \underline{\operatorname{eq?(build(x,nil),nil)}}) \vee \operatorname{eq?(1,x)})
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega', \underline{\operatorname{eq?(build(x,nil),nil)}})) \vee I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega', \underline{\operatorname{eq?(1,x)}})
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega', \underline{\operatorname{eq?(build(x,nil),nil)}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega',\underline{1}),I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega',\underline{x}))}
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \operatorname{eq?(I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega',\underline{\operatorname{build(x,nil)}}),I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega',\underline{\operatorname{nil}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega',\underline{1}),\omega'(\underline{x}))}
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \operatorname{eq?(build(I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega',\underline{x}),I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega',\underline{\operatorname{nil}})),U_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega',\underline{\operatorname{nil}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(\omega'(\underline{1}),\omega'(\underline{x}))}
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \operatorname{eq?(build(I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega',\underline{x}),U_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega',\underline{\operatorname{nil}})),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(\omega'(\underline{1}),\omega'(\underline{x}))}
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \operatorname{eq?(build(U_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega',\underline{x}),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(\omega'(\underline{1}),\omega'(\underline{x}))}
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \operatorname{eq?(build(\omega'(\underline{x}),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(\omega'(\underline{1}),\omega'(\underline{x}))}
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \operatorname{eq?(build(\omega'(\underline{x}),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(\omega'(\underline{1}),\omega'(\underline{x}))}
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \operatorname{eq?(build(\omega'(\underline{x}),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(\omega'(\underline{1}),\omega'(\underline{x}))}
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \operatorname{eq?(build(\omega'(\underline{x}),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(\omega'(\underline{1}),\omega'(\underline{x}))}
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \operatorname{eq?(build(\omega'(\underline{x}),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(\omega'(\underline{1}),\omega'(\underline{x}))}
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \operatorname{eq?(build(\omega'(\underline{x}),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(\omega'(\underline{1}),\omega'(\underline{x}))}
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \operatorname{eq?(build(\omega'(\underline{x}),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})),\omega'(\underline{\operatorname{nil}})) \vee \operatorname{eq?(\omega'(\underline{1}),\omega'(\underline{x}))}
```

Excercise 2 , Page 3

```
\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_x \omega' : \text{eq?(build(x,[]),[])} \vee \text{eq?(1,x)}
```

When we write it more mathematically, it will look like

$$\forall x : ([x] = []) \lor 1 = x$$

For \forall we only need one contra example, e.g. x=2 we can see that this make the whole statement False therefore we can say:

$$\iff F$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\operatorname{3rd}:(\forall x)(\neg \operatorname{eq?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \to \operatorname{gt?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})) \dots \operatorname{Datentyp} N \\ &I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega, \underline{(\forall x)(\neg \operatorname{eq?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \to \operatorname{gt?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}))}) \\ &\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega', \neg \operatorname{eq?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \to \operatorname{gt?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}))) \\ &\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega', \neg \operatorname{eq?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})) \to I_{\mathcal{P}}\operatorname{gt?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})) \\ &\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \neg I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega', \operatorname{eq?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})) \to I_{\mathcal{P}}(\omega', \operatorname{gt?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})) \\ &\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \neg \operatorname{eq?}(I_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})) \to \operatorname{gt?}(I_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})) \\ &\iff \forall \omega', \omega \sim_{\underline{x}} \omega' : \neg \operatorname{eq?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \to \operatorname{gt?}(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}) \end{aligned}$$